

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1821.

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missions of the Moravians.

President Accounts of the Missions of the Church of the United Brethren.

ANTIGUA.

from Brother C. FREDERICK RICH-

mentions the following.

the meritorious incarna-

Lord and Saviour, who granted

gracious presence to enjoy a tru-

season of refreshment and en-

ment in His work. On this occa-

John, 76 negroes were bap-

became candidates; and 12

mitted. The entrance into the

was likewise distinguished by a

page of the grace and pardoning

the Lord, for the comfort of our

with hopes of future

upon this mission. Our

crowded. Not half of the

find room, but stood before

and windows. I subjoin a list

of our congregation, bap-

received at the close of 1819.

3469 adults, 1001 children;

1400 adults, 474 children; Grace-

adults, 298 children, at the New

adults, 15 children; in all

to 7669 persons, besides cate-

and new people.

the year past, in the four cat-

672 adults and 276 children were

207, formerly excluded persons

admitted. We commend them

to your prayers, that

become not only members of a

church, called christian, but true

members of that church, which

Saviour shall acknowledge as

redeemed property, at His ap-

point.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

of a Letter from Sister Anna Ro-

Camden, Spring Place, Cherokee

to Rev. B. Martineau, dated

March, Jan. 8, 1820.

have richly favored us, by sending

large packets of tracts, and the re-

of the American Bible Society,

we received last autumn, and read

great interest. May the Lord our

bles and reward you abundantly.

are the proofs we might quote, with

to God, to show you, how very ad-

able and useful these tracts are to this

people.

have more to inform you of, that

you joy, and encourage you to

to pray for our dear people. We

to our last, that our old neigh-

Yann, was baptised on the 14th

last, by the name of Mary Chris-

On the 27th of June, after a ser-

mon of the day: "Jesus re-

born;" her husband, Clement

white man, was at a particular

of our little flock, received as

member of our church. On Sunday,

2d Sarah Hicks, sister-in-law to

Charles Reatus Hicks, was bap-

tised, and named Sarah Bethiah. She

brought her infant son, to be made

of the same grace, who received

of Abijah. Of Brother Steiner's

you will no doubt have heard.

what a treat was this, after fourteen

absence from the congregation at

years. We anticipate much good

to him, especially as he was sent just

at the time of the Day-spring on high,

to the Cherokee nation. We are lost in

wonders of God's grace, and

played among us! Brother Stein-

companion, Thomas Pfuhl, staid

six weeks; during which time, the

attended the great council of the

for wisdom, childlike to follow the Lord's leading, lest we mar this work. With our fellow labourers at Brainerd, and Elliot, we stand in the bond of brotherly love, knowing that we serve one Lord. By request, Brother Steiner visited at Brainerd, to mutual satisfaction.

With true brotherly love we commend ourselves, our seven Indian scholars, the eight Members of our small congregation, with the other awakened souls here, and the whole Cherokee nation, to the continued remembrance and prayers of all our Brethren and Sisters, to whom we wish a most blessed year of the Lord.

* Settlement formed by "the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," who chiefly reside in the New England states.

GREENLAND.

Extract of a letter from Brother JACOB BECK, dated Litchfield, June 27, 1819.

My dear Brother,—We make no doubt but the general Synod of our Church, assembled last year at Herrnhut, has had the mission of the Brethren in Greenland under consideration, both in reference to its inward and outward state; but it will last a long time before we can be made acquainted with its proceedings and resolutions. We could have wished, that the Synod had resolved to send a Brother on a visit to us. The late Brother Steinberg was the last, who, by commission of the Synod, held a visitation here. That was fifty years ago, when I went with him to be employed in the Mission, and have been here ever since.

The account I gave you in my former letter of our situation and opportunities to preach the gospel to the heathen in this country, seems to have interested you so much, that I will inform you of our progress herein, during the course of last year. The so-called Southlanders, being those Greenlanders that live beyond Cape Farewell, are yet heathen, though not quite wild, yet such as the Greenlanders call ignorant men, and really a heathen race. Many of them come hither every year to catch angmawet (a small species of herring) in our flocks or bay. These fishes are rather fatter and of better quality here than elsewhere. Our people are at the same place, and thus the heathen hear sometimes the way of salvation explained to them. Some of them are brought to reason, but they cannot resolve, for the people's sake, to forsake their own country and move hither.

There is another description of heathen who live on this side of Cape Farewell, and who frequently join our own people at the so-called out places. These have acquired more knowledge of the truth, attend sometimes the worship of the Christian Greenlanders, and consider themselves as good as the baptised, because they have left off their old heathenish practices. They say that they are now free from sin, not knowing that unbelief is the source of all sin.

Last year, I informed you, that some families had moved hither, and declared their intention to be converted. One or two of them left us, and staid some time away, but returned again. Of these people thirteen have been baptised at different times. These solemnities are always seasons of great grace & blessing. Whenever there was a baptismal transaction, several heathen attended. On such an occasion, a young heathen woman, being for the first time present, said afterwards: "I am now quite sure, that I belong to this place, and even if my mother will not come with me, I will come alone, and live with the believers."

As to our own congregation, most of its members were never heathen, but were born and educated among us. The Lord has again throughout the foregoing year been very gracious to us, and preserved among our people a true hunger & thirst after the word of life, that they might find pasture for their souls. Our daily meetings were numerous attended. Their eagerness was so great, that frequently when they arrived just at the time of the evening service, having spent the whole day at sea, they would immediately come to the church, wet, cold, and hungry as they were, without taking any refreshment. On particular occasions there was scarcely room for the people.

Besides these who were added to the church by holy baptism, thirteen baptised as children, were solemnly received into the congregation; and ten admitted as communicants.

We were very much gratified by receiving a letter from our son in Labrador, and are thankful that he is happy in his present situation. He is the last remaining of our four sons. We expect the pleasure of our daughter's coming to live here, in consequence of her husband's appointment to this station. It pleases the Lord in mercy to continue to bless us with good health, and with willing activity in his service; and knowing what kind share you and all our English Brethren and Friends take in the prosperity of the Greenland Mission, we recommend this dear congregation, amidst all its failings and imperfections, but as a plant of our heavenly Father's own planting, to your kind remembrance and prayers, and with cordial salutations remain ever, &c.

JACOB BECK.

Latest Missionary Intelligence.

[Extracted from London publications for Nov.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

A letter has just come to hand from the Rev. J. Philip, dated Cape Town, July 13, 1820, wherein he says he was in daily expectation of hearing from Mr. Campbell and his friends, from Graaf Reynet, on their return from Lattakoo. Mr. Philip has transmitted interesting accounts of the conversion of ROSELLIE, a female of the Bushmans nation, a member of the Church at Graaf Reynet; also, the substance of a conversation with ADAM BARLY, another member of that Church, at a meeting held in Mr. Philip's house, in the presence of the missionaries of the Church Society at Cape Town.

We select a few of the Questions and Answers on the latter occasion, not having room for the whole.

Q. When was it that you felt the power of the word of God on your heart? A. In 1802, when Mr. — came to Berend's Kraal, I felt myself a sinner. There was an old woman converted, whom I knew was before a very bad character, and I thought—if she obtaining grace, how will I go with me? I may obtain it too; and this led me to look into my former life, and to seek the same change. When I began to pray, Mr. — came to that place; then I learnt there was to be a judgment: then all that was evil in my life came to my mind, and seemed dreadful to me. I had no rest, day nor night.

Q. How was it with regard to your feelings, after this? A. These thoughts came into my mind—If I seek the Lord Jesus, I shall find him. It is true—it is true:—If I seek him I shall find him; and this truth gave me comfort.

Q. When you fall into sin or temptation, is your peace of mind disturbed? A. Yes, these cause disturbance in my mind, but lead me to the Lord Jesus.

Q. What reason have believers to trust that Christ will save them? A. The Bible teaches us, that Christ came into the world, that he suffered, was buried, & rose again, & that his death is the life of sinners.

Q. Did you change your own heart, or by what power was it done? A. No, not myself, because I can do nothing.

Q. By whom then was this done? A. By the Holy Spirit.

Q. Is the Holy Spirit necessary to carry on the work, & to the end of life? A. Yes.

Q. How are we to know that a man is a Christian—is every one a Christian who professes so to be? A. He that is a doer of the word.

Q. What opinion may we form of a man who makes a profession, and lives in sin, drunkenness, idleness and thoughtlessness? A. I have no other thoughts than that it is inconsistent; they do not belong to the faith.

Q. What do you think of the Bible—the word of God? A. We must think seriously of it. I cannot live without the word of Christ.

Q. Have you any part of it in your memory? A. Yes, passages come to my mind every day. Among those which afford me comfort, and are frequent in my thoughts, is, "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life," &c. &c.

Q. Do you think you could be tempted to leave the means of grace? A. No, sir, nothing else can make me happy.

Q. Do you feel grateful to the people in England for sending the Gospel to you? Do you pray for them? A. Yes; that comes into my thoughts often.

Mr. Anderson (now at Cape Town) gives Adam Barly an excellent character; he has been many years a member of the Church at Grikentown, and his conversation and spirit during all that time have been most exemplary.

Mr. Philip adds—You may rest assured that these conversations are reported as they took place; no attempt has been made to embellish them. The scepticism excited in some by the perusal of the answers given by Africans is groundless; but I shall soon have an opportunity of presenting that interesting character before the public, in a light which will not lessen surprise, but which will satisfy such as require satisfaction that the former picture was not overcharged.

By Letters from Mr. Philip, of later dates, viz. July 29th, and August 9th, we are informed that Mr. Campbell has returned in safety to Lattakoo, after an absence of two months employed in a journey of discovery, North East of that city; and that he is expected shortly on the borders of the Colony, in his return to Betheldorp; and from thence to Cape Town.

Mr. Campbell, in a letter to Mr. Philip, dated Lattakoo, April 8th 1820, says, "They have been very industrious here in cultivating fields and gardens, without which they could not have existed. They have led out water from the Kroonman river, for three miles; which is a great work in so warm a climate." They have also built comfortable houses on the S. side of the town, behind which are their gardens.

Some favorable changes have taken place among the Hottentots, the inhabitants of Lattakoo, &c. Expeditions for the purpose of stealing cattle are abandoned;

ed; scarcely any are now put to death, because they now know more of the value of human life. Pumpkins, melons, beans, &c. have been introduced, because among themselves they have something resembling them; but, though fond of potatoes, they cannot be prevailed upon to plant any, because they fear it would occasion some alteration in their old system, of which they are as tenacious as the Hindoos themselves.

As yet they cannot comprehend reading and writing. Only about six persons attend the school, and these can only join two letters together. Could one only be taught to read, it would lead others to conceive of its meaning. I expect little improvement until some person, well instructed in the Lancasterian plan, shall come to teach them.

The want of their language is a great obstacle; as yet the missionaries are obliged to speak to them by interpreters, and it is a thousand to one if they have ability to place the truth before the natives in a proper manner. But I think Mr. Moffat will be able to acquire the language in a few months.

They think themselves safe from the attacks of the neighboring tribes, in consequence of white men living among them. In a public conversation with the king, I perceived that he took considerable merit to himself for having, at the request of the missionaries, relinquished the practice of cattle-stealing. He expressed his hope that, as he had taken our advice, we would take his, and not visit Makkabba, king of the Wanketens, against whom he seems to entertain a mortal antipathy. I advised Dr. Cowan and Donovan, said he, 'not to go; as yet they went, and have never since been heard of.' He added, 'You are going to the Marootzees; you will pass near him; he will send for you but do not go.'

I design to set out on Monday next to visit a people who live about 250 miles higher up, towards the North-East—From every thing I hear, it seems to me likely to be an important missionary station. From thence come all the iron and copper used here. The King of Mashow, who lives on this side of them, was here when I arrived. I design to visit his place also. I am still more confirmed in my opinion that Lattakoo is only the commencement of peopled Africa.

The other night the Bushmen stole 10 cattle belonging to the mission, 11 of which belonged to the interpreter; this will be a most serious loss to him. We have heard that another party of Bushmen robbed the Griquas about the same time, taking the advantage, probably, of the absence of many of them at Beaufort Fair. A good parcel of small black and white beads would enable the interpreter to purchase some cattle instead of those he has lost. Beads are the only sort of money that passes here, and only black and white ones (about one-eighth of an inch in diameter) are valuable—except large dark blue ones. I have many necklaces, given by my friends at Kingsland, but they are not acceptable. If Messrs. — were to send a large quantity of such as I have described to Beaufort Fair in 12 months, it would be a good speculation, &c. &c.

Mr. Philip says—"Mr. Campbell's friends need be under no apprehension for his safety. Travelling in the interior of South Africa is now, through the influence of our missionaries, nearly as safe as in England. If Africa be explored it must be by the progress of missions. The Mission to Lattakoo has already opened the way some hundreds of miles beyond that place; and if that mission be strengthened, and another mission be established among the Marootzees, we shall have a field laid open to us from the Cape to De Lagoa Bay."

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters have been received from Colmar, bearing date the 20th of August, which give a pleasing account of the increase of vital Christianity in Switzerland, and the French Provinces bordering on the Rhine. Two missionaries from Basle have lately devoted themselves to the service of the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and proceeded, the one to Cracow, in Poland; and the other to Odessa, on the shores of the Black Sea. An interesting account is given of the mode in which a young German converted Jew labors for the spiritual welfare of his mother, a woman who seems to be, 'touching the righteousness which is by the law blameless'; in his letters to her, he comments upon some passages of the Old Testament, in the words of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, without naming the author, and asks her opinion upon that which he has offered to her consideration; she usually replies that she approves of what he has said; upon which he rejoices by telling her that he is very happy that she approves of what he submitted to her attention, but that the whole was taken from a letter which one Paul, a follower of the heavenly One, wrote to his nation. He recommends her strongly to read it; she seems to have followed his advice, not unaccompanied by a blessing.

Three new societies, Auxiliary to the London Continental Society, have been formed in the above named districts; that judicious measure which is the foundation of the Society, namely, to have

all questions of Church government and discipline to the choice and determination of the new converts themselves, gives the completest facility to the formation of Auxiliaries in every country, because it interferes with no established forms whatever.

We are sorry to learn by letters from Italy, of the 17th of August, that Mr. Joseph Tartaro, who had made a successful tour throughout the greater part of the Neapolitan and Pontifical States, distributing the word of God, has been arrested on this account by the Austrian Government at Milan. At some places, Mr. Tartaro had so far overcome the ill founded jealousies of the enemies of the Sacred volume, that pulpits had been heard to resound with panegyrics on the English and Russians for their zeal in this cause. The Austrian Government has repeatedly manifested more aversion to the dissemination of the Scriptures, than even the Papal itself; we believe that up to this moment only one Bible Society exists in any part of those immense Territories, namely, that at Presburg, in Hungary, which was established some years ago by Mr. Leo, of Paris.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Second Report of the Merchants' Seamen's Auxiliary Bible Society.

It appears, that during the period of fifteen months, ending the 31st of May, 1820 vessels containing 17,421 seamen, have been visited by the Society's agent at Gravesend. Of this number of men, 15,039, are reported to be able to read.

Four hundred and twenty five Bibles and 200 Testaments have been paid for at Gravesend, & 25 Bibles and 40 Testaments furnished by the Society's agent at that place, have been paid for, on application to the owner's in London, making the aggregate of copies of the Scriptures, sold for the use of seamen engaged in the foreign trade, during the above mentioned period, amount to 690. But as the number of copies of the Holy Scriptures thus sold, even when added to those found on board belonging to the captains, mates, and individual seamen, would have been an extremely inadequate provision for the religious wants of 17,421 men—your agent in conformity with his instructions, has furnished, gratuitously, 787 Bibles and 2063 Testaments for their use; of which number, it is hoped, as above suggested, that some will yet be paid for, on application to the owners.

It forms a painful fact in the history of the mercantile marine in this Christian country, that of the number of ships visited since the formation of the Society in Feb. 1810, to May 1820,—789 vessels, containing 7803 seamen, would have proceeded to sea many of them on long and perilous voyages, without a leaf of the Sacred Scriptures, but for the well timed bounty of this Society; and even where Bibles and Testaments have been found on board, they have been usually the property of individuals, and not likely to be submitted to the general perusal of the ship's company.

From the Reports of the Agent of the above Society at Gravesend.

No. 25—A poor black man bought a Bible and when paying for it, said, 'I have too much neglected this book; I shall attend to it for the time to come.'

No. 269—The captain told me he commanded the Swift when I supplied that vessel, and observed, 'The alteration which was effected in my crew, as it respects their manners, would astonish any one,—they became quite different beings.'

No. 284—'We have got a Bible aft—the crew have none,' said the mate; such pains are used to mend the manners of our seamen,—it will be a work of time, but better late than never.' 'Ah!' said a young man who was sitting in the cabin, 'there is that in the Bible calculated to make a man happy in any condition. I am sure it is so, because I have found it so.'

No. 303—The pilot, a very steady kind of a man, came to me and said, 'Sir, do you recollect supplying a French brig at the time I was her pilot? You gave them a French Testament, which they read and read aloud, alternately, from Gravesend to the Downs, where I left her, and left them reading.'

No. 410—This is a fine new Scotch ship, in good order, with an excellent crew. Here I found twenty-eight Bibles amongst thirty-six men. I was well received by the chief officer & the captain's wife. She appeared very sensible and pious. She gave me a pleasing account of the Bible Society in Aberdeen, and of the excellent order of the last ship her husband commanded, the great good done amongst the crew by means of Bible instruction, to use her own words, she said, 'Some of the seamen went to sea lions, and came home lambs.'

No. 477—This ship had 180 convicts on board, and one box of Scriptures for their use. There were also thirty-three soldiers on board; several desired to purchase pocket Bibles of me, and made known their wishes to their officer, who very much applauded them. I sold eight Bibles and three Testaments among them and never have I witnessed before such an ardent desire after the Scriptures as I saw in most of these soldiers who purchased.

No. 550—'I am glad to see you sir,' said the captain, an honest Scotchman. 'Have you any Bibles among the crew?' I asked. 'Yes,' he replied, 'we have as many Bibles as we can read, and so more; that is, one Bible for each man, and it would be a great shame to be without.' I observed, 'You appear to good order, captain.' 'Ah,' he replied, 'they are obedient and well disposed lads.'

No. 582—'I supplied this fine brig with one Bible and two Testaments. The captain who is a lieutenant in the army, called at my office, and said, 'You must excuse me, sir, not receiving the books you left on board, upon the terms proposed to the stamp; I consider it my duty to pay for them, and at the highest price, and be good enough to let me have a Bible, in addition to those, and I will cheerfully pay for the whole' (which was 14s 6d) and I kept English not being in circumstances to enable me to give fully ten shillings supporting him, as I was very ready. I have long conversed with several of our seamen, and have seen them in both ways motivated. This I can assure you never would have happened had the Bible precept and promise been so generally known as it now is. I have seen them in both ways motivated. This I can assure you never would have happened had the Bible precept and promise been so generally known as it now is. I have seen them in both ways motivated. This I can assure you never would have happened had the Bible precept and promise been so generally known as it now is.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1821.

A DILEMMA.

Shall the American Education Society flourish, or shall it die?

The following extract of a letter from one of the Directors of the American Education Society, to the Editor, contains a statement of facts which ought to bring into action all the energies of the Christian public. A more important Society than this, whose treasury is now more than exhausted, has never been formed in the United States, whether we regard its bearing on the character of the Clergy themselves—on the prosperity of the American churches already existing, or to arise hereafter—on the heathen of our own country, or of Asia and Africa;—it cannot yield in point of utility to any other charitable institution of any name. It is not the rival, but the nursery of every missionary society in the country, and its decline must very deeply involve the interests of every society, whose immediate object is the support of missionaries. Shall its operations cease? Shall the youth who have been drawn from their various occupations by its proffered patronage, be told to return to their farms and their merchandises—their aid is not wanted for the enlargement of the church—the heathen may go down to destruction by millions every year, but American Christians cannot afford to raise up and send forth preachers of righteousness?

If this subject were properly understood, we are confident that every preacher of Christ and him crucified, from one end of the continent to the other, would lift up his voice like a trumpet, and give his people no rest till they should deeply feel their obligations to assist in a work like this, lying at the foundation of all other schemes for the "conversion of the world." But it is not understood—it is not generally felt—and this accounts for the melancholy facts disclosed in the following letter. Let this communication be read—let it be weighed—and then let every reader enquire, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

At the meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, on the 10th inst. our treasurer reported that the whole amount of monies in his hands, for current use, was, \$1,446.

The Board felt it to be indispensable either that they should dismiss from their list a part of the beneficiaries, or reduce the sums allowed to each, at least 25 per cent. below what has been customary. They chose the latter part of this painful alternative; and yet the appropriations at this meeting were \$2408; almost a thousand dollars more than the sum at their disposal in the treasury. Many of the beneficiaries being remote, it was presumed that they would not send for the small sums granted them under several weeks; & in the mean time, it was confidently believed the Christian community, being made acquainted with the state of the case, would afford reasonable relief, as was done very promptly, in a similar case two years ago.

Since the anniversary of the Society in Oct. 45 new beneficiaries have been received;—27 of these at the last meeting of the Directors; a greater number than at any previous quarterly meeting since the Society was established. The whole number that have been aided are, 304. About 200 now on the list as objects of continued charity.

These facts speak intelligibly. Several thousands of ministers and missionaries, are at this moment, imperiously called for in the United States and cannot be found. If these 200 precious young men, who are struggling forward to the work, must be turned back, the prospect is dark indeed! Oh my heart aches at such a thought. But this result is unavoidable, unless our means are instantly increased;—it is as certain as arithmetic can make it, we cannot go on another three months.

Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America.

From a Report, read and accepted, Nov. 9, 1820.

Missions in Maine.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, spent 3 months at Fryburg and the vicinity—preached 13 sabbaths, 7 lectures, made more than 100 family visits, attended 9 funerals, administered the Lord's supper and baptism several times, visited 13 Sabbath schools, and imparted instruction and consolation to the sick and dying. Increased attention to Religion was visible, and during the prevalence of an epidemic at Fryburg, it was found that false principles of religion did not stand the test of the hour of trial.

Rev. Mr. Daugh, spent two months at Alfred and Shapleigh. In Alfred, he baptized 23 persons, and received 10 into the church. In Shapleigh, he divided his labors between the two parishes—preached regularly on the Lord's day, and at other times—administered the ordinances—visited schools and families extensively. Gospel privileges are evidently growing in the estimation of these societies.

Rev. Mr. Cule, has labored two months in Parsonfield, and neighboring towns. At P. it is in contemplation to raise a ministerial fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the gospel.

Rev. Mr. Adams, has performed a mission of 3 months at Vassalboro' and Winslow. Here a religious society has been formed, with a view to raise money for the support of the ministry, and the exertions of the Missionary have produced a favorable effect on the public mind toward religious ordinances. Mr. A. bears a decided testimony in favor of local missions, but adds, that itinerant missions ought not to be abandoned.

Rev. John Sawyer preached 18 Sabbaths, at Brownville and vicinity, beside delivering frequent lectures, and performing other religious duties. In B. he organized a church of 12 members. In Williamsburg, he opened a school, and instructed 40 scholars. Prospects encouraging through this section of the missionary field.

Rev. F. Parker, preached 26 sermons in Dresden and vicinity in two months—administered baptism and the Lord's supper, visited 58 families, 6 schools and 18 sick persons, beside performing other ministerial services.

Rev. J. Fisher in one month preached 34 sermons—visited 105 families—attended 3 church meetings, and labored assiduously in other ways for the benefit of souls.

Rev. Josiah Peel, at Norridgewock and vicinity, labored one month—preached 44 times—attended 6 church meetings—received into churches 15 persons—administered baptism to 6—visited the sick and upwards of 80 families. His labors have been received with apparent interest and gratitude, and their continuance earnestly pressed. The church at Carristank, has increased the past year from 6 to 28.

Rev. Mr. Nurse, has prosecuted his labors in the ministry, and the school without interruption. In his school 40 persons have been already qualified and employed to take charge of schools in the eastern part of Maine, where they "have been faithful, acceptable and successful."

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, spent two months as a missionary at Lubec, beside visiting and preaching gratuitously at Dennyville, Robbinston & Perry. A meeting house has been erected at Lubec, through the exertions of Mr. K. which was dedicated in August last, and a church of 31 members has been formed. The importance of this missionary station, and the value of Mr. K's labors may be estimated from the following extracts from the report:—The movers of the subscription to the maintenance of public worship in the newly erected church observe:

"Lubec contains by actual enumeration, more than 1300 souls. Of this number nearly half are children and persons under age. Though a house of worship has been erected, there is no prospect of a settled ministry unless public spirited individuals will step forward and make a common effort, suited to the emergency of the case and to the greatness of the occasion. While the Christian world is in motion to spread the gospel; while pious institutions are abounding through our country; while the great events which are taking place in our District should give a new spring to public feelings; while at home a state of peace, general health, industry, enterprise and frugality of our inhabitants excite to exertion, while owing to a transient commerce in these waters, common to the two countries, we behold our wharves crowded with seamen and strangers, and fleets of vessels at anchor that astonish all who visit us; while thousands of miserable emigrants from Europe make their first landing on these shores, and take up a transitory residence among us; while so many unfortunate citizens of our own country are flocking to these confines of our national jurisdiction to find an asylum, or in pursuit of business; while our own population, by the natural increase of the inhabitants, is so rapidly augmenting; can we remain content that no permanent provision should be made for public instruction? Can we rest satisfied while we are able to point to no place where the worship of God is maintained, where the duty and destiny of immortal beings are announced? It is time to act—to manifest our dispositions in regard to this weighty matter—to see what can be done."

A committee of Lubec, at a subsequent period, in a communication to the Secretary, observed respecting Mr. Kellogg: "His labors and zeal to unite the discordant materials of which our population is composed into one religious society; to lay the foundation of a permanent establishment for the gospel ministry, to make ready a people prepared to worship God in the beauty of holiness in his sanctuary in this place, have been unremitting, and we believe, without example. We feel greatly indebted for his counsel & advice in projecting and maturing our plans in relation to our ecclesiastical concerns. His labors for the whole time he has been with us have exhibited one uniform effort to promote our spiritual interests; and the result appears in a total change of the aspect of the town with regard to its ecclesiastical prospects and the best hopes of Christians on religious subjects." After a statement of facts, illustrative of the peculiarity of their situation, they conclude by saying: "Under these circumstances the gratuitous and unexpected assistance of the Society for propagating the Gospel in North America has been peculiarly acceptable and grateful to us, and we believe, has resulted in a remarkable accordance with their views in sending a missionary to this section of the country."

Missions among the Indians.

New Stockbridge Tribe.—The Rev. Mr. Sargent, regularly labors among these natives of the forest—expounds the word of God on the sabbath—visits and instructs families—catechizes the children and youth, and administers the ordinances.—The number of church members, admissions and baptisms, the Report does not mention. The Indians have spun and made 20 coverlets, and several hundred yards of cloth—but whether they are becoming more industrious—more moral—more engaged in the service of God than in former years, we are not told. It would gratify us also to know from Mr. S. how many Indians there are in this tribe.

Martha's Vineyard, and Narragansett Indians.—At Charlestown R. I. Miss Clark taught the Indian school 12 weeks, and had between 30 and 40 scholars. Mr. Baileys taught 6 weeks, and had between 20 and 30 scholars. Good improvement has been made. Miss Luce taught 12 or 15 scholars at Christiantown 6 weeks, and did much good. Miss Johnson taught 8 weeks at Gay-Head. Mr. Baileys taught 3 weeks, and Mr. Skiff 6 weeks—the children have made great improvement, and their parents are highly gratified. Between 30 and 40 children have here enjoyed 27 weeks schooling, 16 of which the Indians themselves paid for.

At Chabaquidick, Miss Carter taught 8 weeks and Mr. Baileys 3 weeks, 27 scholars. The Indians are highly pleased with the schools, and the prospect of their increasing usefulness is flattering. Mr. B. who superintends all the schools, and instructs as circumstances require, says that he finds many serious pious people among the Indians—that public worship is well attended—and that the labors of the society are well employed among them.

Seneca and Munroe.—Their present state & prospects will be best understood from the words of President Alden, who has visited them as a missionary during the past year.

"The prospect for effectually evangelizing the Seneca is more favorable than at any former time. Since my last mission, in some reservations one third and in others one half of the Indians, comprising the most respectable of the chiefs and of others of the best habits, have come forward and resolved to open their ears to the sound of the gospel. They accordingly are in the constant practice of meeting together with

their wives and children, usually in their robes on the Sabbath. They have been taught to sing many of our most celebrated tunes by the Callendar of Buffalo, employed by Mr. Hyde, who has prepared a number of hymns in Seneca you. They have charming voices, take great delight in singing, and their language is as well adapted to music as the Italian.

When they have no preacher, they spend the Sabbath in singing, praying, conversing on the contents of the Bible, so far as in their power they can, and in listening to the exhortations of their chiefs. At Cattaraugus the chiefs have even appointed two Indians of talents to instruct their people in the Christian religion; a woman was mingled with, in various instances, great propriety and variety of expression. The who sent me to them, that they were determined to persevere in this way, and do as well as the can. They manifested great thankfulness in seeing me with them again, and expressed the ardent desires to be instructed in the words of the eternal life."

"Mr. Alden commenced his missionary tour 23d August, and returned 4th October; having travelled 542 miles, and preached 26 times, besides visiting the sick and sorrowful, repairing schools, and aiding in prayer meetings, as opportunity offered."

Officers elected June 1, 1820.
His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.
Rev. Eleazer Porter, D. D. Vice President.
Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. Secretary.
Rev. William E. Channing, Assist. Secretary.
Samuel Walley, Esq. Treasurer.
Mr. Josiah Salisbury, Vice Treasurer.
Select Committee, Alden Bradford, Esq. Rev. Charles Lowell, Hon. Thomas Daves, James White, Esq. Mr. Josiah Salisbury—with the President, Secretary & Treasurer.
This society has a permanent fund of \$24,300. Cash on hand, mostly due to missionaries, \$1600.

A letter from Stanstead, Lower Canada, informs us that the Sabbath School in that town under the patronage of the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, is prosperous and highly useful. A girl eight years old, has recited during the summer 4000 verses from the New Testament and obtained a Bible as her reward. Another recited 3000 and obtained a Testament. The examination took place in November, and all the scholars were rewarded according to their proficiency. Mr. Osgood. The correspondent from whom the information comes, tells us that he has been much gratified with accounts he has received of the prosperity of the American Education Society, and enquires whether we may not with propriety consider Sabbath Schools to be the nucleus of this sacred institution? Without doubt they are so—and if the truths treasured up in the memory, at such schools, are faithfully applied to the consciences of the young by parents and instructors, we shall find many of our future beneficiaries of the Education Society, pastors of our churches, referring their deepest holiest impressions to the fidelity and tenderness of Sabbath School Teachers.

But may we not lawfully wish these Sabbath Schools, so extensively instituted over this western world to become in another sense the nurseries of Education Societies. It is true that they furnish a fine field for holy exertion, to those who are employed as instructors—a pure and an animating motive can hardly be presented to the mind of a youth, anxious of improvement, than that which is drawn from the existence of necessities, whose object it is to furnish poor and young men with the means of most extensive usefulness through life. He may be excited to serious reflection—to a diligent study and personal application of Divine truth—to prayer—to spiritual illumination, and earnest enquiries after "the way, the truth & the life," by being made to understand what the Christian world is doing to raise up ministers and send forth missionaries to the heathen. Nothing so much interests the minds of the young as narratives—they hang on the lips of a friend who gives them a connected statement of facts adapted to their capacity, are scarcely fatigued by any length of story, instructions conveyed in this way, are never to be forgotten—their influence will ways be felt. Now if sabbath school teachers would avail themselves of this feature in the character of the young to convince them of the utility of missionary and education societies, they would relate to them frequently such societies have accomplished in Asia, Africa and in America—what blessings charity, whole nations, either directly or indirectly, how many hundreds and thousands of souls, or half civilized children are already reaping the benefits of education from these exertions, how would prepare the rising generation to feel deeply, & to act more generously and promptly far, than the present generation has done or will do. And this is an all important point of attention, has been too little regarded. It is impossible to calculate how much may be effected at the present period of 50 years, for the increase of missionary and education societies, by the efforts of sabbath school teachers in the year 1821. We do not hope that this hint will be noticed, approved, and that this simple and easy mode of doing good, will be thoroughly tried in all Sabbath Schools?

Many of our readers are acquainted with a periodical work published at New-Haven, under the title of the "Guardian"—designed especially for children. We hardly dare trust ourselves to speak of the merits of this publication, thro' fear of the charge of enthusiasm; but in brief terms we will say, that in point of ultimate utility to the cause of Christianity, consider it as holding the very first rank among the periodical works of our country. This opinion we have several reasons. First, it is written by a man who begins to read and write at an early age, and who has been able to finish it, and regret that a month must elapse before another No. will come to hand—and a more correct in its principles, which can thus claim a sterling value. Secondly—its few works can lay claim to. Thirdly—its execution most happily correct, and with its design—its pages are pure, rich and

Jege of both, and the result has been order & harmony. He gave me £2 and refused the change. No. 693.—The Captain showed me his Bible, and observed, "I am much in the habit of reading the Scriptures to the crew: I have suffered much lately at sea, having been dismasted and had all my boats washed away, a little to the westward of Cape Clear. I then had an opportunity of seeing who was who; and I found the most unprincipled man the most useless and greatest coward in this awful gale, and the Bible men altogether the reverse, most useful and courageous."

No. 597.—The crew of this vessel, said the mate, "have purchased four Bibles among them, since you supplied us." "Ah!" said one who had bought one of them, "there is nothing like having a Bible to one's self."

No. 609.—Since I supplied this vessel, the crew have added so many Bibles and Testaments to the supply, as to allow every man and boy in the vessel a Bible or Testament.

No. 250.—I was induced to ask the captain what progress the Portuguese had made in reading the Scriptures, since I visited him before—the captain answered, "He has left me to return to his own country; and before he left me he could read tolerably well, and earnestly begged of me to let him take the Bible with him; I let him have it."

No. 150.—Not seeing any one upon the deck, on my way to the shore, I hailed her; the mate soon made his appearance without his hat. "I believe I have visited you before," said I. "Yes you have sir," he replied. "I hope the good books I left for the use of the crew, now a good while ago, are well read." He answered, "All hands at this very moment, (being Sunday,) are attending to them in the cabin, where I was when you hailed the vessel."

No. 690.—The mate, a plain honest kind of a man, received me joyfully, and said the supply was very acceptable; spoke in high terms of the institution, at the same time the poor fellow put a half a crown into my hand saying, "That is towards the good work." I considered this as an earnest of what he would have done, had he been in better circumstances.

From the Missionary Herald for Jan.

MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

Extracts from the Journal kept at Brainerd.

July 20, 1820. Messrs. Thomas Stewart and David Humphries called on us, being on their return from a circuitous missionary tour, under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. The object of their mission was, to find a suitable place to commence an establishment in some of the tribes east of the Mississippi, on the plan of the mission here. They first visited the Creek nation,—found many individuals disposed to receive such a mission; but in the national council it was rejected. From the Creeks they passed through the Choctaw nation, visited Elliot, and went forward to the Chickasaws. Here they found a very favorable reception, fixed on a site for their missionary establishment, and expect it will be commenced next autumn or winter.

24. Our visiting brethren, having spent the Sabbath with us, and preached to our little congregation, left us this morning, with the expectation of returning with a number of assistants, after a few months, on their way to the proposed place of their establishment. This however, depends on the decision of the Synod.

25. Brother Milo Hoyt, finding that he could not purchase provisions at Chatoga for the support of the family, and that the school continued small, returned for instructions. Considering the great expense of purchasing and transporting provisions from this place to Chatoga at this time, the need of brother Milo's labor here, and that we had reason to expect a permanent teacher for that school soon; therefore, concluded, that he go to Chatoga, and inform the people, that there will be a vacation in that school, till they finish the house at the new place.

The father of the boy called — made us a short visit. He appears very thoughtful on religious subjects,—warmly attached to Christians, and anxious for further instruction. He expressed a strong desire to live near us, but said the support of his family required, that he should live and labor where he now is.

27. The Rev. Mr. Simmons, of the Methodist connexion, and a Mr. Carr, formerly one of Mr. Blackburn's teachers, called on us, visited the schools, expressed their approbation, and left each a donation. Agreeably to instructions from the Treasurer, a child has been named Samuel Newell, provided for by the Juvenile Mite So. & the Female Mite So. of Augusta, Me.

[Many of our readers are familiar with the interesting story of the little female captive, first mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius in the account of his tour through the wilderness, more than three years ago. This little child was ransomed by Mrs. Carter of Natchez, now Mrs. Williams of Brimfield, Mass. and was placed in the mission family at Brainerd, where she was adopted and baptized. The name of Lydia Carter was given her, in honor of her liberal benefactress. A brother of this child, younger than herself, was subsequently discovered to be a prisoner in the Cherokee nation; and was delivered from a man who claimed him, by the interference of the agent of Government, and by the humane and disinterested exertions of Mr. John Ross. This child was also adopted into the mission family, baptized, and named John Osage Ross. We have strong hopes, that these children, now removed from the Brainerd mission family, as stated below, will be restored to the nurture of that mission; or, if this cannot be done, that they will be placed in the family of the Arkansas mission, or that of the Osage mission at Union.]

Aug. 22. Rec'd a letter from Col. Meigs, requesting the Osage captives. He writes:

"Gov. Miller of the Territory of Arkansas, having been authorized by Government, to adjust a difference between the Arkansas Cherokees and the Osage nation, to prevent a destructive war apparently on the very point of commencing, met the chiefs of both these tribes in a conference; and, having heard the parties, brought them to promise to suspend the stroke of the war-batchet, on the following terms: viz. The Arkansas Cherokees to collect and return to the Osages all the prisoners, who were taken in a late war between the parties?—And the Osages, on their part, to give up certain men of their nation, who had murdered three Cherokees since a peace had been made. These stipulations were solemnly made in the

presence of Gov. Miller, acting arbiter in behalf of the Government, who feel it to be their duty to compel the parties to act with mutual good faith. The Governor therefore, in his capacity as Governor, and ex officio Superintendent of all Indian affairs in that section of our country, demands the delivery of the prisoners on one side, and of the murderers on the other.

"In Governor Miller's letter to me, requiring these young prisoners, he has promised, that his influence shall be used to have the Osage children under your charge returned again to your care.

"I am sensible it must be painful to you to part with them; but it seems the only measure to be adopted to prevent the shedding of much blood.

"Mr. John Rogers, a kind and humane man, will take the best possible care of them. I request that the children may be comfortably furnished with every thing necessary and proper for their journey, and I will pay your bills for the same.

"I have stated to the Secretary of War all the expenses that have been incurred hitherto on account of these children, and that all that expense, or other expenses that may be properly incurred on their account, ought to be deducted from the annuity of the Arkansas Cherokees.

"I request you to deliver the two little prisoners to Mr. Rogers. I am confident that he will be governed by your advice, and will, in every respect, act towards them kindly and tenderly."

This message was inexpressibly distressing to all the mission family; especially to those, who had adopted these children as their own. We had some days since been informed, that the children were demanded, and had reason to expect they must be given up; but still were not without hope, that by some means they might yet be retained, till they should be prepared to carry the knowledge of the Savior to their people. All hope is now taken away. They must be given up: not to the arms of death, but to a call from the wilderness to be taken back probably to a savage life. We can only commend them to the care of that gracious Redeemer, to whom they have been devoted in baptism, and who is still able to preserve and bring them, where they can receive that instruction, which we would gladly have given, and by means of which they may still be prepared for usefulness in life, peace in death, and happiness beyond the grave.

John Osage Ross, being younger, and not having been so long with us, was not much affected. But Lydia Carter had become strongly attached to us, especially to brother and sister Chamberlain, whom she called father and mother. She knew no other parents; consequently the thought of a separation was peculiarly trying to her, as well as to us.

When she heard that Mr. Rogers had come for her, (which was early in the morning,) she, in company with another little girl, escaped to the woods. All the persons about the house, including the children of the school, went in pursuit of them, but without success. A little after noon one of our neighbors came and informed us, that he had seen them about three miles from this place, on their way to the little girl's father. Milo Hoyt was immediately sent to fetch Lydia. When he came to the house of the little girl's father, he learned that Lydia had been there, but fearing some one would know where she was, and come for her, she could not rest contented until she went two miles further, making in all nine miles, which she travelled through the woods to avoid being taken. When she first saw Milo, she appeared some what frightened, and began to cry: but he soon consoled her, by telling her some pleasing things about the man, who had come for her, and what she would see on the way. On returning, she appeared cheerful; and learning that we thought it best for her to go, she said she was willing. This relieved our feelings very much; as we could never before make her consent to go away on any terms; and we now feared she would have been forced from us. She remained very cheerful, & sung in our family worship with her usual animation.

23. The morning was spent in preparing our dear children for their departure. Lydia having a trunk and some other articles, which had been presented to her at different times, which she could not take with her, desired her mother to keep them for her little sister Catharine, if she should not return;—adding, "Here is a little handkerchief too small for me; I wish you to give this to Catharine, whether I come back or not." She remained composed till just before they started; and then appeared in deep thought. She looked around on those she loved, for the last time, and then dropped her head, and the tears flowed profusely. She walked out to the horse without being bidden; and, notwithstanding her evident grief, she was not heard to sob aloud except when taking leave of her little sister Catharine. Her whole appearance, through this trying scene, was like that of a person of mature age in like circumstances. It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.

Little John,—having been told from the beginning, that if he would go willingly without crying, he should have the little horse on which he was to ride, and the saddle and bridle for his own,—went off smiling, and was apparently much pleased with his newly acquired property. We have strong hopes, that these dear children will be taken into the mission family at Union.

• Mr. Chamberlain's infant daughter.

The Foreign Mission School, at Cornwall, now consists of 27 scholars; fourteen of whom are professors of religion, and of the remaining scholars it is believed that several have recently been brought into the kingdom of Christ. Two other heathen youths are expected soon to join the school, one from the Sandwich Islands, the other from New-Zealand. They have been residing in this country for several months.—*Gen. Mirror.*

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bridgeport, Conn. to the Editor of the Recorder, dated Jan. 14, 1821.

"For several months past there has been a revival in this place, and more than twenty young persons have become the hopeful subjects of Divine grace, and nearly the same number whose attention has been called up to their souls' concerns, it is hoped in God's due time, will be brought to submit to the Saviour. However silently the work has progressed, it is evidently the work of the Spirit of God, and to him be the glory."

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. STORRS is expected to preach at the Old South Church, on Wednesday Evening next, before the Foreign Mission Society of Boston and vicinity. Services to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on the same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The usual Evening Lecture will be omitted.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have been highly pleased on reading some remarks of the Editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, on the utility of Sabbath Schools, and if our limits would admit we would re-publish them. We however cannot forego the pleasure of making the following extract:—

"According to the third Annual Report of the Union Board of Delegates from the Male Sabbath School Societies, in Baltimore, and by the severest mode of calculation, the scholars who thus by the humanity of christian teachers, receive education on the Sabbath day, amount to one thousand and one hundred and sixteen. These children are thus, as it were, rescued from the haunts of vice, from the sties of depravity, and receive the rudiments of Gospel salvation. Now, let us consider for a moment, what would have been the fate of these children, had they not been thus snatched from the gripe of parental depravity; our jails, our penitentiaries, could they speak, would answer the question. The whole sum received for this extended plan of benevolence, does not exceed one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars; in addition to which, we have further to add, that as appears by the late report—3936 spelling books, 2000 reading books, 4000 of Watt's divine songs—1400 alphabet lessons—500 small reading lessons—100 sets of introduction to reading—19 sheets of each set—70,000 tickets of reward, and 60,000 cards of approbation have been printed. Now, we ask, with entire confidence, could such a small sum have been more beneficially expended. Had this sum been distributed, as is too often the case in gratuitous charity, it would in all probability have been expended in dram shops; it would have confirmed all these young immortals in their habits of vice and depravity. But mark already the process of this salutary reformation. Several of those children who were thus plucked as brands from the burning, have become themselves already the instructors of others—they are now liberally imparting on the Sabbath day, that knowledge which they themselves once wanted; they have forsaken the character of pupils, and have now become preceptors. What shall be said to all these evident and multiplied testimonials of divine grace. What can we say, but that the hand of the Almighty is distinctly displayed."

"We will state one strong and affecting fact to prove what has already been accomplished by the agency of Sabbath Schools. Several parents of the children who have been thus instructed, and who have been personal spectators of the decency, the solemnity, and the order that pervade the whole assembly, have been moved to tears, and are now themselves inquiring out the way of salvation; such blessings have already accompanied these works of christian love."

Meeting of the N. York Society for the prevention of Pauperism, Jan. 17.

The Secretary, Mr. GRACOM, read the Report of the Board for the last year, enumerating the causes of pauperism, that had existed, the principal of which was intemperance, and stating that the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 had been expended in that city for spirituous liquors, during the year 1820.

The annual report stated the number of paupers in the city of New-York, at the present moment, to be 13,000—and the annual expenditure to sustain them at least \$250,000. The number of children who attend our common schools are estimated at 5000, and those who attend the Sunday Schools at 6000.—The number of children who are growing up in ignorance were calculated to be 8000, and the number of families who attend to no regular religious worship from 6000 to 7000.

The Lord Chancellor of England is a very active member of the British Bible Society. It is said that \$1,575,000, were raised in England in 1819 for the Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, and Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

The present intercourse between christian and uncivilized countries are a contrast to what they were in "olden time." Then they offered ardent spirits, now they present pious books.

At Belfast, Ireland, several thousand persons have subscribed an agreement to abstain from the use of whiskey, to improve their own health, & diminish the revenue—which is said to amount to more than \$2,000,000 from the article.

Stone houses are erected at Sierra Leone, as weather-proof, and therefore more healthy in the damp atmosphere frequently experienced there, in consequence of the numerous rains.

A bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$10,000 annually towards supporting the institution in that state for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. A list of the Deaf and Dumb in that State are to be taken with the next census.—They are estimated at 400. Mr. Seixas first established the institution now proposed to be encouraged—\$4000 have been subscribed by individuals.

A gentleman has presented to the Mechanic Association of Salem, a set of Rees's Cyclopaedia, of the value of \$332.

A young gentleman belonging to Middletown, (Conn.) and now a merchant at New-Orleans, having drawn twenty thousand dollars in a southern lottery, sent his widowed mother half of it for her use. This is an act of filial affection worthy of imitation: and will enable her to glide smoothly down the journey of life.—The name of this worthy man ought to be known.—B. Gaz.

The Legislature of Maryland has rejected a bill allowing the importation of slaves by land—and prohibiting their manumission.

It is computed that the number of children exposed by their mothers in the streets of China, to perish, amount to 20,000 annually. In the city of Pekin, it is part of the duty of the police officers, in their daily morning rounds to pick up the infants that have been exposed during the preceding night. Many of the children are living, but by far the greater proportion, deceased. The dead are buried without the walls. The living are placed in Foundling Hospitals, & brought up by the government.

N. Y. D. Ad.

It is mentioned in a recent Montreal paper, as an evidence of hard times, that the bodies of two deceased children had been sold by their mother, for anatomical purposes, at the price of 4 dollars each.

During the last year, there arrived at New-York, from various parts of Europe more than 13,000 passengers.

ECONOMY.

Mr. WILLIS.—Some good may be done by inserting in your paper the following communication. After using Rye as a substitute for imported Coffee, I can freely recommend it, when prepared in the following manner, as more conducive to health, and equally as agreeable to the taste, as coffee that is imported. Take good rye, wash it clean, turn boiling water to it, let it stand two hours, and then drain the water from it and dry it. After it has been dried, burn it gradually, as you do Coffee. If those who drink coffee, would adopt this mode of economy, and devote the difference in expense to some charitable purpose, much good might be done without suffering any self-denial.—Communicated.

DEDICATION.—On the 10th inst. the new Congregational Meeting House in Marlborough, Vt. was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Introductory Prayer and reading the Scriptures, by the Rev. Jonathan McGee, of Brattleborough, East Society; Dedication Prayer, by the Rev. Elijah Brainard, of Randolph; Sermon by the Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, from Psalm xciii. 5. "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever." Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Jedediah L. Stark, of Brattleborough, West Society.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

From Official Documents elicited by a call from the House of Representatives, it appears, that the number of the Cadets who have been educated at the Military Academy, from its first establishment, is 261; of whom there are now in the army no fewer than 161—leaving one hundred for deaths and resignations. The total number of the Cadets now at the Academy is 233.

The aggregate value of Estates in Maine, according to returns made to the Legislature, is \$21,187,998 04, and number of Polls, 59,606.

Fire.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a wooden building, in Theatre Alley, near to the large pile of brick buildings, occupied as the Theatre, and the residence of Mr. Powell, one of the Managers. The materials lodged in the building were of a very combustible nature, consisting of all the old scenes of the Theatre, and some splendid new ones, in preparation for exhibition—and for a short time threatened destruction to the Theatre, and many of the neighboring buildings. The flames, however, after destroying the building in which they commenced, were happily extinguished, before they had materially injured the houses exposed to the devouring element.

The alarm of fire on Wednesday, originated at No 66, Long-wharf. A young man had just swept up the hearth; some fire it is supposed, adhered to the broom, and led to the accident. The damage was very trifling; but the cause should be remembered as a caution.

We learn that the Selectmen have placed in each of the Public School Houses twenty Fire Buckets for the use of the town.

In this town, on Wednesday night, the thermometer in different exposed situations, ranged between 9 and 10 o'clock, from 7 to 14 below 0. And on Thursday, at sunrise, from 11 to 17.

Two men, we learn, were unfortunately drowned on Wednesday, while employed on the ice.

Some poor inconsiderate rats attempting to make their escape from the ship of war, Hornet, at N. York, on Saturday night, upon the ice, slipped into the water, and two of them were drowned. Others made their escape with dry jackets, and others with wet ones, returned coolly to their duty.

Cheating the hangman.—The New Bedford paper mentions that one Jeffery, who had been committed to the cell of the almshouse for robbery, was found hung by a handkerchief to the hinge of the door, quite lifeless.

In Virginia, the late John C. Calhoun, has been killed by Jesse Corbitt, a free colored man, and \$300 are offered for apprehending the latter. The circumstance which led to the crime was the attempt of S. to suppress a riot in a house occupied by free colored people.

There is an Scituate, R. I. a woman of 103 years of age, who wonderfully retains her faculties and powers of mind, and moves about with apparent ease and activity.

The N. Y. Eve. Post of Jan. 10, contains an account of another case of Lock-Jaw being successfully treated with Scull-cap.

Murder.—The Goshen Patriot of January 15, contains the particulars of a murder perpetrated in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the 1st inst. which are almost too horrible to publish at length. Wilhelmus Vanauken, of Wantage, Sussex Co's, N. Jersey, after having repeatedly threatened for some years back to kill his wife, put his threat into execution on New-year's night. His wife had gone to bed and left her husband reading at the fire. When he found she was asleep, (as he himself relates the story) he made an attempt to kill her with a knife, but she awoke, seized him, and endeavored to make her escape.

Vanauken then made use of a large stick of wood and accomplished his purpose. He then went to several of his neighbors, told them what he had done, and requested them to go home with him and lay her out. He accompanied them to his house, where his wife was found dead, almost naked, and full of dreadful wounds.—At the time of the murder, three small children were asleep in the house—and after the neighbors came, one of them crept upon its lifeless mother. Vanauken was taken into custody and committed to prison. It is said he was deranged.

EARTHQUAKE.

Humboldt, in the 4th vol. of his Travels, gives an account of the Earthquake at Caracas on the 26th of March, 1812. The first shock was felt at seven minutes after 4 P. M. It caused the bells of the churches to toll, and the earth to heave up like a boiling liquid—it lasted 5 or 6 seconds. When the danger was thought to be passed, a tremendous subterraneous noise was heard—an undulatory motion of the earth followed, and the town of Caracas was entirely overthrown. Between nine and ten thousand of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins of the houses and churches. The Earthquake happened on a Holy Thursday, when the churches were filled. Between 3 and 5000 persons, hurrying out were killed by the fall of their roofs. A regiment of troops, with the exception of a few men were buried under the ruins of a large building, occupied as a barracks. Nine tenths of the town of Caracas was destroyed. The night succeeding the Earthquake, was perfectly calm and serene, and the aspect of the sky formed a perfect contrast to that of the earth, covered with the dead, and heaped with ruins.

Mothers were seen bearing in their arms their children, whom they hoped to recall to life. Desolate families wandered through the city, seeking a brother, a husband, a friend, of whose fate they were ignorant, and whom they believed to be lost in the crowd. The people pressed along the streets, which could no more be recognized but by long lines of ruins.

The Earthquake extended to the provinces of Venezuela, Verinas and Maracaybo, along the coast, and still more to the inland mountains. Many places were entirely destroyed. The number of dead exceeded 4 or 5000 at La Guayra, and at San Felipe. It was felt 180 leagues from Caracas, 15 or 18 hours after the great catastrophe, the ground remained tranquil. After the 27th, there were 15 oscillations of the earth in one day. On the 5th of April there was almost as violent an earthquake, as that which overthrew the capital. During several hours the ground was in a state of perpetual undulation. Large masses of earth fell in the mountains; and enormous rocks were detached from the Silla of Caracas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 1, 1820. The Grand Congress at Troppau, continues to arrest attention. The three great Monarchs are there, and a host of Ambassadors and Agents from most of the Powers of Europe. The Sovereigns have held two meetings on the concerns of Europe, but the result, of course, is known only to themselves, and Cabinets.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1820.

It is well known that immediately after the abandonment of the bill of Pains and Penalties, her Majesty demanded of Ministers to assign to her one of the royal palaces for her residence, in reply to the demand, Lord LIVERPOOL, has announced, "That he had received the King's command to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his Majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the Queen's residence. Lord LIVERPOOL has been further commanded to inform the Queen, that until Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her Majesty." In an annexed paper, Lord LIVERPOOL adds, "That he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the Queen."

After consulting with her Council, her Majesty renewed the demand, in very strong terms, and sent it immediately to the Earl of LIVERPOOL, by the Hon. Mr. KEPPEL CHANCELLOR.

The opposition papers indulge their former hope, that a change of Ministers is inevitable.

The Austrian forces in Italy have gone into winter cantonments.—Of course, Naples is safe until the spring. It is, however, added, they have orders to be in constant readiness to march; and the cabinet of Vienna do not conceal their intention of attempting by force to restore the old order of things in Naples.

The Spanish Cortes are about to close their important session. They have appointed an Extraordinary Junta, composed of four Europeans and three Americans, to sit during their recess,—to watch over the execution of the laws, to report thereon to the Cortes, on their re-assembling; and to convolve the Cortes should any extraordinary event render it necessary.

HAYTI.

President Boyer returned to Port-au-Prince from Cape Henry, about the 18th of Dec. with 16,000 troops—and was received with illuminations and rejoicings.

The Revolution in favor of liberty in that part of Hayti lately under the control of Christophe, is said to be producing the most happy effects. Letters thence speak of the Freedom which is enjoyed, and the republican justice which is practiced. President Boyer, we understand, has already restored certain property unjustly held by the King—and encouragement is given that more extensive restorations may take place.

Perhaps it is not unreasonable to hope that the American claims, once urged by our government on CHRISTOPHE, may now be renewed with success.

In the present good understanding, one of the ports of Hayti might be complimented as the station, whence to cruise, of a frigate employed to intercept the slave vessels, if American, going from Africa to Cuba.

Further from Cape Haytien.

Two vessels have arrived at the Vineyard, from Cape Haytien. The Captain of one of them informs, that 5000 blacks had entered into a plot to make an indiscriminate massacre of the whites and mulattoes on Christmas day; but the bloody purpose was happily discovered in time to prevent it: and the blacks had been dispersed. On the first alarm the whites fled on ship board; but when the last vessel left, they had returned, and tranquility was restored.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

Monday, Jan. 15.

New Tariff Bill.—On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the bill to regulate the Duties on Imports, &c. was referred to a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union—65 to 61. [This committee gives it priority.] A motion to print 3000 extra copies of the bill was negatived, 73 to 61.

Duties on Auction Sales.—On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the bill laying a duty of 10 per cent. on all sales of merchandise at auction, was referred to the same committee.

Slave Trade.—THE PRESIDENT communicated certain additional documents on the subject of the Slave Trade;—being letters between Mr. RUSH and Lord CASTLEREAGH, and proceedings of the British Parliament on the subject. [Between the two governments there has existed the most cordial co-operation to put an effectual stop to the nefarious slave trade.] Referred as usual.

Missouri.—On motion of Mr. EUSTIS, his resolution for the conditional admission of Missouri, was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union. A resolve from the Senate on the same subject, was referred to the same committee.

Reduction of the Army.—The House, in Committee, resumed the discussion of the bill on this subject. Mr. WALKER, of N. C. spoke against striking out the first paragraph, and Mr. SARGENT in favor of it,—when the committee rose.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Reduction of the Army.—The House again went into committee on the bill for reducing the army. The reduction was advocated by Messrs. TRIMBLE, WOOD, COCKE, and STEVENS. Mr. BRUSH was decidedly against any diminution of the army.

After the rejection of a motion made by Mr. LOWMEYER, to postpone the bill until the committee of Ways and Means had reported on the true state of the national finances; at a late hour, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. SARGENT, to strike out the first section, (i. e. to destroy,) which was negatived by a large majority; when the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Reduction of the Army.—The House, in committee, Mr. WHITMAN in the chair, resumed the discussion of this subject.

Mr. SMYTH moved to substitute for the bill in debate, the one offered by him the 9th inst. and explained his views. He was replied to by Mr. EUSTIS, of Mass. and Mr. COCKE, of Tenn.: Mr. FLOYD was in favor of the largest reduction; and Mr. TRIMBLE was opposed to the indiscriminate reduction of the Staff of the Army. The question was taken on Mr. SMYTH's substitute, and rejected; when Mr. HARRIS moved to amend the bill by providing an allowance of — per cent. on the present pay of the officers, in lieu of commutation for subsistence, forage, clothing, &c. and all incidental charges whatever. Before deciding on this motion, the committee rose, & the House Adj. Thursday, Jan. 18.

Reduction of the Army.—The House in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the army from 10,000 to 6000. Mr. HARRIS withdrew his amendment offered yesterday. Mr. MERCER moved, that the corps of Topographical Engineers be retained, as highly useful in peace, as well as in war. Negatived without a count. A motion to retain half of them was also negatived.

A motion to allow the disbanded non-commissioned officers and soldiers three months extra pay, was also negatived; as was also one to give the Commissary-General \$3000 per annum.

The committee at length rose, reported the

bill, as amended, and the amendments were all adopted. The Ordnance corps to be retained, is to consist of 1 Col. 1 Lt. Col. 1 Maj. 6 Captains, &c.

A motion to recommend the bill was negatived without a division.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Trimble, on the 15th inst. which is in the following words:—Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law, the employment of the topographical engineers, in surveying, under the direction of the President of the United States, canals to connect the navigable waters between Boston harbor in the State of Massachusetts, and Pamlico Sound, in the State of North Carolina, in such direction and on such plan as will best promote the interests, and the military and naval defence of the United States.

Mr. Chandler moved to amend it by adding the following:—"And a military and post road from some part of the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, to the Schoodic river, in said State, on the Eastern line of the United States."

The amendment of Mr. Chandler was agreed to, as was the resolution as amended.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan. 19.

Senate.—The committee on the Militia Laws appointed to sit during the recess, reported a bill, to organize, govern, and discipline the Militia of this state, which was read a first time.

Senate.—The Hon. Messrs. LYMAN & DWIGHT, Messrs. STURGIS, SIBLEY, and BAXTER, were appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Inmate State Prison, and of purchasing the building erected at Worcester for a similar object.

The committee on the subject, reported, That it is not expedient to adopt any measures on the subject of districting the State for the choice of Senators. Assigned for Wednesday.

LANDS IN MAINE.—A resolve was reported by the committee on the subject authorizing and requesting the Governor to address a letter to the Governor of Maine, proposing a compromise relative to the interest the Commonwealth has in the lands in the State of Maine; by which the said lands may be transferred to the said State of Maine, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the Legislatures of the two States; and also, that five Members of the two branches be appointed by the Legislature to meet a committee to be appointed by the Legislature of Maine, which committee, shall have full power and authority to negotiate, settle, adjust and determine with the committee of the said State of Maine, all the stipulations, terms and conditions of a contract by which the right, title and interest in this Commonwealth in the said lands may be transferred to the State of Maine; which contract when made as aforesaid, shall by the said committee be submitted to the Legislatures of the two States aforesaid, for their approbation and ratification. Also,

Authorizing said committee when said contract shall have been made and ratified as aforesaid, to alien, sell and convey all the right, title, interest and estate of this Commonwealth, in and to said lands. Read, passed.

DEATHS.

In this town, Ignatius Sargent, Esq. aged 55—John, son of Lemuel Crackton, 3 yrs.—Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. James Drew, 36.—Mr. Ebenezer White, 80.—Wm. Vinal Esq. of Vinalhaven, Me. 58.—Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Nathaniel Wells, 42.—Geo. Ashby Hall, son of J. A. Hall, Esq. 12.—Mr. Wm. Mitchell, 36.—Mrs. Mary Ann Fosdick, 27.—Mr. Nathan Cole, 37.—Miss Amelia Barker, 21, only daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Barker.—Mr. John De Carteret, 71.

On Thursday morning last, Deacon Jontz E. Tappan, aged 56.—Help, Lord, for the poor man, the faithful fall from among the children of men."

The Board of Health of Boston, have published the Bill of Mortality for 1820, by which it appears that 1103 persons have deceased in the past year: 220, about one fifth, by consumption, 262, nearly one quarter, in infancy, 119, by eleven different kinds of fever, 24, whooping cough, and the residue by different disorders. The greatest number of deaths was in September and October, the aggregate of these months being 251.

At Chelsea, Mary Abbot, dau. of Abner Gay, 11 weeks.—In Charlestown, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Daniel Carter, 47.—In Cambridgeport, Mr. Stephen Welman, 74.—Mrs. Esabella Dutch, 31.—In Salem, Mr. John Coles, 88.—Mr. John Briggs, 51.—Mr. John Leacock, 87.—In Quincy, Mrs. Sarah Hubbard, 72.—In Taunton, Capt. John Shaw.—In Plymouth, Capt. John Paty, 61.—In Canton, on Wednesday the 17th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickerman, wife of Mr. Ezra Dickerman.—In Sandwich, on the 11th inst. widow Elizabeth Newcomb, 81.—In Wrentham, Hon. Samuel Day, 69.—In Newburyport, Capt. Michael Titcomb, 65.—Mary Somerby, 90. Her descendants are 175.—In Haverhill, N. H. Hon. James Woodward.—In Portsmouth, R. I. Abraham Anthony, Esq.—In Hartford, Con. Dr. Joshua Hemstedt, 88.—In Farmington, Con. Mr. Wm Tryon, 66.—In New-York City, Rev. Solomon Allen, aged 70.—In Newport, Mrs. Ann Ryan, widow of Capt. Wm Ryan, 85.—

FAMILY BIBLES.

CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, at the Boston Bookstore, No. 1, Cornhill, have received an additional supply of Family Bibles of the best editions, with and without plates. Some containing 100 in number. They have also, School and Pocket Bibles of every quality, size and price. All of which, together with their extensive stock of Theological and Classical Books, are offered at reduced prices. 2p. Jan. 27.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. SAVAGE.

S. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, has just published in a neat 18 mo. volume, bound, 75 cts. boards, 63 cts.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mrs. SARAH SAVAGE, eldest daughter of Rev. PHILIP HENRY, who died at the advanced age of EIGHTY-EIGHT. Compiled from her Diary. By S. B. WILLIAMS. With an APPENDIX, containing an account of Mrs. PHILIP HENRY. A WEDDING SERMON, by Rev. Matthew Henry. An account of Rev. Matthew Henry's death. A Memoir of Rev. James Owen, and a memoir of Mrs. Radford, (Mrs. Savage's sister.) With a commendatory preface, by Rev. WILLIAM JAY, author of Village Sermons, Family Prayers, &c. Also, Just published as above, Memoirs of Rev. HENRY MARTIN, second edition, bound, \$1, 50; boards, \$1, 25. Just received, an extensive assortment of Carey's Edition of the QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE, in various bindings, and at various prices, from \$3, 75, to 20. Jan 27.

Fathers of New-England.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by GEORGE CLARK & Co. No. 17, Cornhill, Boston.

The Fathers of New-England. A Sermon, delivered in the Church in Essex-Street, Boston, Dec. 22, 1820. Being the Second Centennial Celebration of the Landing of the Fathers at Plymouth. By JAMES SMITH.

"I rather press these things because I see many men both wise and religious which yet are so tainted with this pestilent self-love, as that it is in them even as a dead fly to the apothecary's ointment, spoiling the efficacy of all their graces, making their lives uncomfortable to themselves & unprofitable to others, being neither fit for Church nor Commonwealth, but have even their very souls in hazard thereby, and therefore who can say too much against it."—Plymouth Sermon, 1621.

Jan. 27.

